DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Vol. V.] Saturdag den 19den April, 1817. [No. 16.

BEKENDMAKING.

Curaçao, den 18den April, 1817.

DE ondergetekende adverteerd en publiek, dat met approbatie van Zyne Excellentie de Heer Vice Admiraal A. Kikkert Gouverneur Generaal—voortaan de betaaling der Acten van Patenten zal geschieden ten Kantoore van de Heer Th. D. Kock, welke daar voor qnitantie pr. zyne order zal teekenen, en door hem valabel erkend zal worden. Wordende teffens de genen die als nog Patenten gelden aan de landen te betalen hebben verzogt, zulks ten spoedigste af te doen.

MATTHIAS SCHOTBORGH,
Ontvanger Generaal.

Fiscaals's Kantoor, 19den April, 1817.

DE ondergetekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 10, en
De Ronde Broden 11 oncen,

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

P. HOCHE Eerste Klerk.

INTERDICT.

Curaçao, den 11den April, 1816.

DE Adjunct Fiscaal ontwaar geworden zynde, dat men zich niet ontziet allerley onreinigheden uit de stad te dragen, en tegen de muur der Battery regts en links de Steene Pads Poort te werpen, het geen strydig is met de goede orde, interdiceert met prealabel consent van Zyn Excellentie den Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal deezes en onderhoorige eilanden, elk en een iegelyk vuilnis voor de Poort op gemelde plaats te werpen, moetende zulks naar de waterkant oostwaards het Polletje, op de plaats alwaar een stok, waaraan gelyk van ouds een bezem gestoken is, staat, gebragt worden.

Zullende ten sterksten de nakoming dezes interdicts gewaakt en de overtreeders ingevolge Publicatie gestraft worden.

De Adjunct Fiscaal,
H. R. HAYUNGA.

BEKENDMAKING.

NADEMAAL een heer genaamt EDWARD HARRIMAN, inwooner van New York, zig (zo men veronderstelt) in de maand May of Juny 1815, te St Thomas aan boord van een paketboot, naar dit Eiland als passagier begeven heeft, ten einde hier van daan naar Kingston op het Eiland Jamaica te vertrekken, en zyn vrienden zedert zyn vertrek van St. Thomas, geen tyding van hem ontvangen hebbende, dus veronderstellen, dat hy of verongelukt, of alhier op dit Eiland is overleden, dewyl hy op Jamaica niet geweest is. Zo word hiermede de volgende beschryving van zyn persoon gegeven, op dat zyn bedroefde vrienden, iets wegens hem en het geen hy by zig had mogen vernemen.

Gemelde Edward Harriman was omtrent 28 Jaaren oud—ruim 6 voet hoog—had een goed voorkomen—zwarte oogen, hair, en groote knevels, een wynig pokdaalig, en wierd gezegt, een fraaye manspersoon te zyn. Hy had omtrent 1500 guldens en 2000 pattinjes aan contanten by zig, behalven enige papieren van aanbelang, voornamentlyk een volmagt, om een grote somma gelds te Kingston Jamaica te ontvangen.

Zy die enige informatie knnen geven, waardoor men zyn persoon of de fondsen en papieren die hy by zig had zal komen te ontdekken, kunnen zig by den Heer SAMUEL LYON aan de Waterkant alhier vervoegen, alwaar zy voor hunne moeite beloond zullen worden.

Curaçao, den 19den April 1817.

DE ondergeteekende inviteer allen de genen die als nog aan het termyn van 31sten December 1816 voor Hoofd en Familii Gelden, schu dig zyn, daar aan te komen voldoen, en wel voor, of uiterlyk op den 30sten deezer, zullende hy anders hoe onaangaarne ook, verplicht zyn de strenge weg in te slaan.

MATTHIAS SCHOTBORGH.
Ontvanger Generaal.

Curaçao den 17den April 1817.

PIETER VANSTEENBERGH Beedigde Makelaar, Commissionair en Venduhouder, wonende alhier in de Bredestraat in No. 36 over het Pakuis van de heren Bing & Jutting, bied mits by deze zyne zuivere dankbetuigen aan, in het byzonder aan zyn vrienden, en in het generaal aan alle en een iegelyk, voor de aanmoediging welke zy hem zedert den aanvang in zyne opgemelde hoedanigheden verleend hebben. En neemt de vryheid hun te verzekeren, dat hy ten alle tyde zig gelnkkig zal achten, hun in dezelven van dienst te kunnen zyn.

De volgende artieklen zyn by hem uit de hand te bekomen.

Enige boeken over de Stylographieke schryver met duurzaame ink en pennen, waardoor alle geschriften op een nieuwe, geheime, bestendige en gelyke manier gecopieerd of nageschreven worden, Verzilverde kleine tafel-Schellen, ditto Toom-Bitten, Staale Kurketrekkers, ditto knip Snuiters, Sigaaren-kokers, verlakte Lampen, Aardewerk, Water Kannen, Cyder, zoete Oly, Spermaceti kaarsen, Elixter, Lavandel water, zwarte en witte Vernis, Gember, Sigaaren, oude Jamaicasche Rum, Timmermans Schaaven, een Weeghaak of Strilje (gemaakt te London) in staat 2600ib. te wegen, Vuur stenen, een zeer fraaye verzilverde Thee-Vaes, twee kostbare Huisslaven, de ene een zeer goede hairopmaker, en de andere een zeer goede naayster, (dewelken door mangel van bezigheden verkogt worden) als mede een Mahogny houte Kast.

Hy heeft mede te Huur.

Het nieuw, prachtig, wel doortimmerd en gereiflyk huis te Pietermay, genaamt Carapata naast de gronden van Mordet Ricardo Schildknaap, te bevragen als boven.

Curaçao den 18den April 1817.

EEN ieder zy gewaarschouwd geen credit te verlenen aan de equipagie van het schip Greyhound, zullende zulks niet valideren by

EZER WEST.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Curaçao, 17th April, 1817.

WHEREAS, a Gentleman of the name of EDWARD HARRIMAN, of New York, took passage in a packet from St. Thomas, supposed in the month of May or June, 1815, for this island, and from hence intended to proceed to Kingston, Jamaica. No intelligence of him having ever reached his friends after his leaving St. Thomas, it is by them supposed that he was lost at sea, or died in this island, as he never has arrived at Jamaica. In order, therefore, that his afflicted friends may learn something concerning him and his effects, the following is a description of his person:—He was about 28 years of age, upwards of 6 feet high, a good figure, black hair, eyes, and large whiskers, a little marked in the face with the small pox—was called a handsome man. He had with him in cash between 1500 florins and $2000, besides papers of consequence particularly a Power of Attorney to receive a large sum of money in Kingston, Jamaica.

Any person giving information that may lead to the discovery of him or his effects, will be rewarded for their trouble, by applying at the store of Mr. SAMUEL LYON Waterside.

LONDON, DEN 6DEN FEBRUARY.

De Prins Regent, heeft gisteren te Carlton House, ter ontvangst van het addres van den lord maÿor en magistraten van de stad London, raad gehouden, gemelde address was luidende als volgt.

"Wÿ de lord maÿor en magistraten van de stad London, nemen de vrÿheid, uw koninglÿke hoogheid met de diepste gevoelen van pligtmatige eerbied te naderen, ten einde onzen afgryzen en verontwaardiging, wegens de allezins stoute en boosaardige hoon uw koninglÿke persoon aangedaan, op het ogenblik, dat hoogstdenzelve van het parlements huis te rug kwam, en terwÿl uw K. H. de heilige pligten van den kroon, en namens en ten behoeve zÿner majesteit, het gewigtig ampt van een der staten van 't rÿk was waarnemende, te kunnen te geven.

Wÿ zien met het grootste leedwezen, dat op zÿne majesteit's grondgebied zig lieden bevinden, die zig aan zodanig geweld welk het menschdom vernederen en schande aandoen, ja aan het Britsch karakter zo oneige zÿn schuldig maken, en onze vuurigste wenschen zÿn, dat de trouw der onderdanen van het Verenigd Rÿk, zig tot verhindering der herhaling van zodanigə laage, aanslagen op de geheiligde persoon uwer K. H. medewerkzaam zal tonen.

Wÿ nemen de vrÿheid hier nog bÿtevoegen, dat van onze kant, als magistraten van de hoofdstad van het rÿk, niets onaangeroerd zal blÿven, om ten alle tÿde de algemeene rust te onderhouden, en tevens overtuigende blÿken te geven, van onze standvastige trouw aan uw koninglÿk huis en persoon, als mede van ons besluit om den kroon en waardigheid van dit rÿk te ondersteunen.

Ter ordonnantie van den raad,
(W. G.) HENRY WOODTHORPE.

Waarop het Z. K. H. behaagd heeft, het volgende gunstig antwoord te geven:

"Ik bedank ul. voor de gevoelen van pligt en trouw in ul. addres vervat. Het strekt mÿ tot groot genoegen, by deze gelegenheid, en in de tegenwoordige gesteldheid van zaken, deze verzekeringen van ulr. standvastige aankleving jegens mÿ en mÿne familje te ontvangen, als mede ulr. besluit om de gehoorzaamheid aan de wetten te bevorderen, en een bestendige onderstand aan den kroon, welkers voorrechten aan de vtÿheid, en voornaamste belangen van het volk ten enemaal gehegt zÿn, te zullen verlenen.

De gedeputeerden wierden zeer gunstiglÿk ontvangen, en hadden de eer de handen van den prins Regent te kusschen.

Curaçao den 18den April 1817.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan niemand wie het zy credit te verleenen, z onder schriftelyk bewys van hemzelve, zullende anders hierop geen betaling geschieden.

G. G. VAN PADDENBURG.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaart zederd onze laatste

	INGEKLAARD—APRIL.	
14.	golet Goede Intentie, Swynberg,	Aruba
	lantje St. Fernando, Ocanes,	Coro
	golet Mary, Menors,	ditto
	schip Greyhound, West,	New York
	golet Elizabeth, Dinzy,	St. Thomas
	bark Catharina, Michel,	ditto
	golet Maria, Holmes,	Plymouth
16.	—— N S del Carmen, Malabe,	Po Cabello
	—— Catharina, Grand Cour,	St. Domingo
	—— Monseratte, Sierra,	Coro
	UITGEKLAARD—APRIL.	
12	golet Prince van Oranje, Batist,	St. Eustachius
14.	—— Mary, Minors,	St. Martyn
	—— Twee Vrienden, Van der Biest,	La Guayra
	—— Societyd, Fyns,	Spaansche kust
	—— Twee Vrienden, Simon,	ditto
	—— Mary, Holmes,	St. Domingo
	lantje St. Fernando, Ocanes,	Coro
	brik Ceres, Rooseboom,	Rotterdam
17.	schip Jan Willem, Van Vliet,	Amsterdam
	brik Paloma, Iraolaga,	La Guayra
	golet Adventure, Sterling,	Porto Cabello
	—— Goede Intentie, Swynberg,	Aruba
	bark Tortuin, Penso,	Spaansche kust
	golet Elizabeth, Simon,	ditto

Zedert onze laatste hebben wÿ Londonsche papieren tot den 8sten Februarÿ ontvangen, waaruit wÿ door een artikel van Marseille vernemen, dat de Spaansche magt naar Zuid America bestemd, op haar vertrek stond. De Engelschen zullen vaartuigen tot convooÿ verleenen.

De Lord Mayor en Magistraten van London, hebben een addres aan de Prins Regent gepresenteerd, waarin zy hunnen verontwaardiging en afgrÿzing, wegens de verraaderlÿke aanval tegens het leven Z. K. H. gemaakt uitdrukken, menige der voornaamste steden over gansch Groot Brittanje, hadden besloten het voorbeeld van de hoofdstad te volgen.

Het schip Greÿhound, kapitein West, is laatstleden Maandag na een gelukkige reis van 14 dagen, van New York in deze haven aangekomen. De Nieuwspapieren met haar ontvangen, gaan tot den 27sten ultimo, waaruit wÿ extracten laten volgen.

De golet General Brown, schipper Sheffield, en de Alert, schipper Haÿden, van hier, zÿn beide te New York aangekomen; de eerste met 38, en de twede met 22 dagen reis.

De golet Cordelia, schipper Sutton, zoude volgens de New Yorksche Courant van den 25sten Maart, binnen wÿnig dagen naar dit eiland vertrekken.

Wÿ vernemen van Puerto Cabello, dat Generaal Morillo te Maracaÿ gearriveerd is. Particuliere brieven van daar melden, dat de brigadiers Pasqual Real en Morales, Colonel Urriestieta, Colonel Quero, en Kapitein Alexos, de eerstgenoemde op het kasteel de Colorado te La Guaÿra, en de anderen te Puerto Cabello in arrest zÿn. De reden hiervan is niet bekend gemaakt. Brigadier Samano is Kapitein General ad interim van Caracas, terwÿl Zÿne Excellentie Don Salvador de Moxo zig bÿ het armee bevind.

Een koninglyke ordonnantie te Parÿs op den 8sten Januarÿ uitgegeven, en in de Bulletin der wetten geplaatst, luidt als volgt:

"Alle ze Fransche als vreemde vaartuigen, welke ondernemen zullen, enige zwarten in onze kolonies te koop intevoeren, zullen geconfiskeerd worden. En byaldien het een Fransch vaartuig is, zal den kapitein als onbekwaam om enig commando te voeren gebouden worden.

Op Dingsdag laatstleden, is alhier overleden, den Edele Gestrenge Heer A. J. de Visscher, eerste Luitenant aan boord Zÿner Majesteit's korvet Ajaz, en zÿn lÿk met krÿgs-eer ter aarde besteld.

UIT DE NEW YORK PAPIEREN.

Cadix.—De Carolina, te Savannah gearriveerd, zeilde van Cadix 12 Januarÿ ll. en bracht depeches van onzen minister te Madrid, betrekkelÿk zoo men zegt tot de Firebrand, zynde onze consul Mr. Meade nog niet ontslagen.

Den 6den Januarÿ zeilde eene vloot van 40 Spaansche tranportschepen, met ongeveer 2500 soldaten aan boord, onder convooÿ van twee fregatten en drie oorlogsloepen naar Vera Cruz waar zÿ liggende bleven tot de aankomst van eene andere vloot welke in het midden van Februarÿ zoude afzeilen eerst Havanna aandoen, en dan zich naar de Spaansche kust vervoegen. Het oogmerk van deze expeditie is niet bekend gemaakt te Cadix, maar werd algemeen geloofd tegen de Patriotten bestemd te zÿn.

De kust is zeer onrust door Carthageensche kapers; verscheidene vaartuigen geladen met spetie zyn door hun genomen. Het Spaansche gouvernement heeft een aantal Engelsche brikken gekocht, rusten ze uit, en worde verwacht welhaast uit te zeilen, om de Carthageniaansche kapers optezoeken.

Jamaica papieren van den 31sten Januarÿ tot den 9den Februarÿ, zÿn te Charlestown ontvangen, waaruit wy het volgende extract geven.

Kingston 6 February.—Wÿ vernemen dat twee Venezuelaansche vaartuigen, een brik van 20 stukken en 132 man, en de andere een schoener van 16 stukken en 100 man, in de bogt van Leoga kruisen, hunne equipagie bestaat uit Engelschen en Amerikanen, zÿ hebben opzettelÿk in de Europeesche zeeen gekrust en worden by Cadix gepraaid door Lord Exmouth, die hunne papieren onderzocht.

Den 28sten ll. kwam een aantal priesters en vrouwen te St. Domingo van Caracas, die verpligt waren te vluchten, ingevolge zoo men zegt van eene volstrekte overwinning door de Independenten op de Roÿalisten behaald.

Kapitein Blinn van Havanna berigt, dat eene Spaansche vloot daar van Cadix is aangekomen, daags te voren zeilde dezelve onder convooi van een 74tiger eenige fregatten en kleiner vaartuigen, aan boord omtrent 10,000 man hebbende.

De markt te Havana is meel 15 tot 26 dollars, scheepsbrood 10; spek 30, vleesch 8 a 9.

Extract uit eene brief uit Xalapa.

Onze nieuwe onderkoning, heeft zÿne bedieningen onder zeer voordeel belonende omstandigheden begonnen, in weinige dagen hebben wÿ met de vÿand zes veldslagen gehad, in alle van welke wÿ volstrekt overwinnend zÿn geweest; wÿ hebben verscheidene kanonnen geweeren en gevangenen van hun genomen. Zoo wÿ voortgaan zulke voordeelen te behalen dan zal in een korte tÿd dit land gedwongen zÿn zich aan de oppermagt van zÿne zeer genadige majesteit den koning te onderwerpen.

Uit die Nationale Intelligencer van 22sten Maart.

Onze lezers hebben uit extracten van Engelsche papieren van Jan. en berigten uit Europa, vernomen behelzen dat dit verschil tusschen de vereenigde staten en het Russische gouvernement gezegd zÿn voldoende verethend te wezen. Het heeft ons vermaak gedaan, dat dit rapport niet zonder grond is, en dat er informatie indirect van Mr. Harris onzen charge d'affaire in Rusland, zÿn aangekomen behelzende dat zoodra men met den waren staat der zaken bekend ware, door middel van de depeches van welken Mr. Coles de brenger was, de keizer overtuigd was, dat niet het gouverne- ment van de Vereenigde Staten, maar de Russische officieren in den emtrek, te beschuldigen zÿn, in de transactie die onnaauwkeurig hem was voorgesteld.

Het gedrag der keizers om de eerst ontvangene indrukken overeenkomstig aan de juiste uitleggingen van ons gouvernement, is een bewÿs van de geneigdheid welke die souverein altoos beloond heeft, om vriendschappelÿke betrekkingen met de Vereenigde Staten te houden, De openhartigheid en spoed in de uitvoering van de vertogen dadelÿk aan het Russische gouveruement gerigt heeft vereerend een einde gemaakt aan een verschil, dat ofschoon in deszelfs oorsprong ongerÿmd door de intrigues van die het begonnen hadden te smeeden van groot belang geworden zoude zÿn.

Het is bevestigd in de New Yorks papieren, dat de Russische minister door den keizer is herroepen met teekenen van ongenoegen. Wÿ geloven niét, dat eenig berigt hieromtrent is ontvangen geworden in deze landstreek, dat een officieel aanzien heeft.

Since our last we have received London papers to the 8th of February, from which we learn, in an article dated Marseilles, that the Spanish army destined for South America was about to depart, the English furnishing vessels for its conveyance.

We have given copious selections from these papers, among which will be found an interesting article on the subject of retrenchment, which was discussed in the House Commons on the 7th February, and for which the British public have been so long contending. The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of London have presented an address to the Prince Regent expressive of their indignation and abhorence of the late traitorous attack made on the life of His Royal Highness. Many of the principal cities throughout Great Britain had resolved to follow the loyal example of the metropolis.

The ship Greyhound, West, after a fine psasage of 14 days from New York, arrived here on Monday last, by which conveyance we have been put in possession of New York papers to the 27th ultimo, extracts from which will be found in our subsequent columns.

The schooners General Brown, Sheffield, and Alert, Hayden, have both arrived at New York, from this island; the former in 38, and latter in 22 days passage.

The schooner Cordelia, Sutton, is advertised in the New York Gazette of 25th March to sail in a few days for this island.

We learn from Puerto Cabello, that Gen. Morillo had arrived at Maracay. Private letters mention that brigadier Pasqual Real, has been put under an arrest in the Castillo del Colorado in La Guayra; and that brigadier Morales, colonel Urriestieta, colonel Quero, and captain Alexos are also in arrest at Puerto Cabello. No reason is assigned for the confinement of these officers. Brigadier Samano is Captain General, ad interim of Caracas, His Excellency Don Salvador de Moxo having proceeded for the army.

A Royal Ordnance issued at Paris, dated the 8th of January, inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws, contains the following:

"1. Every vessel, whether French or foreign, which shall attempt to introduce into any of our Colonies blacks for sale, shall be confiscated; and if French, the Captain shall be held incapable of holding a command."

FROM NEW YORK PAPERS.

Cadiz.—The Caroline, arrived, at Savannah, sailed from Cadiz January 12, and brings dispatches from our minister at Madrid, relating, it is said, to the Firebrand. Mr. Meade, our Consul had not yet been released.

On the 6th of Jan. a fleet of 40 sail of Spanish transports, with about 2,500 soldiers on board, under convoy of two frigates and three sloops of war, sailed for Vera Cruz, where they were to remain until the arrival of another fleet, which was to sail about the middle of February, first to stop at Havanna, and afterwards to form a junction at Vera Cruz; from whence they would proceed to the Spanish Maine. The object of this expedition was not made known at Cadiz, but was generally believed to be destined against the patriots.

The coast was very much infested by Carthagenian privateers; several vessels from Lima bound to Cadiz, laden with specie, had been captured by them. The Spanish government have purchased a number of English brigs, fitted them out, and were expected to sail shortly, in quest of the Carthagenians.

Jamaica papers from the 31st of January to Feb. 9, have been received at Charleston, from which the following are extracts:—

Kingston, Feb. 6 – We learn that two Venezuelien vessels, one a brig of 20 guns and 132 men, and the other a schooner of 16 guns and 100 men, are cruising in the Bite of Leogan. Their crews consist of Englishmen and Americans; they had been previously cruising in the European seas, and were boarded off Cadiz by Lord Exmouth, when he indorsed their papers.

On the 28th ult. a number of priests and women arrived at St. Domingo from the Caracas, having been obliged to fly in consequence, it is said, of the Independents obtaining a signal victory over the Royalists.

Captain Blinn, from Havana, informs, that a Spanish fleet arrived there from Cadiz, the day before he sailed, under convoy of a 74 and several frigates and smaller vessels, having on board about 10,000 troops.

Markets at Havana dull, flour 25 to 26 dollars; navy bread, 10; pork, 30; beef, 8 to 9.

An extract of a letter from Xalapa:

"On new viceroy, Apodaca, has commenced the functions of his office under very promising auspices. Within a few days we have had six battles with the enemy, in all of which we were completely victorious; we have taken from them many cannon and muskets, and made many prisoners.—If we continue to have such success, in a short time this country will be compelled to submit to the authority of his most gracious majesty the king."

From the National Intelligencer, March 22.

Our readers have seen, by extracts from English papers, and verbal advices from Europe, that the difference between the United States and the Russian government is said to have been satisfactorily adjusted. It has given us pleasure to learn, that the report is not without foundation, and that information has been received by government, indirectly from Mr. Harris, our Charge d' Affaires in Russia, that immediately on being made acquainted with the true state of the case, by means of the despatches of which Mr. Coles was the bearer, the Emperore xpressed his conviction that not the government of the United States, but the Russian officers in this country, had been to blame in the transaction, which had been incorrectly represented to him.

The conduct of the Emperor, in yielding his first impressions at once to just explanations from our government, is an evidence of the continuance of the disposition, which that sovereign has always shewn, to maintain amicable relations with the United States. The frankness and promptitude of the executive in making these explanations *directly* to the government of Russia, has secured the honorable termination of a controversy, which, however absurd in its origin, might, by the intrigues of those disposed to foment it, have become important in its consequences.

It is stated in the New-York papers that the Russian minister has been recalled by the Emperor, with marks of his displeasure. We do not believe that any information to that effect has been received in this country from any official source.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger of 20th Jan)

The Meeting of Parliament is regarded, we believe with equal anxiety both by the Government and the great body of the people; by the Ministers, as the trial of their strength in a contest rendered difficult by the circumstances of the times; and by the people, as that from which they hope to receive a remedy, or at least an alleviation, to their distress. It is very happy for the peace of the world, and indeed for the very being of society, that is the nature of man, as a mob or one of a mob, to be a gregarious animal; always folowing and depending upon his leader; and in all cases of his own individual difficulty or distress, willingly casting off from himself the burthen of his own defence, and throwing himself entirely upon his governors. It is thus with the people and the Parliament. No one knows what to hope under the present general pressure. But most of us are confident that Parliament will do what is needful.

The first object of the Parliament, we are told will be to consider the causes and extent of the national distress; and the first question upon this head will be, are the causes of this distress temporary or permanent? are they such which will die away of themselves, or may be removed by parliamentary wisdom? or are they the actual and permanent falling off of the former sources of navigation, commerce, manufactures, domestic trade, and agriculture?

Under this head we ourselves have nothing to add to what we have so fully and so frequently treated. In the course of these remarks, or if we may so call them, examinations of our actual state, we have manifested, as we think, that the causes are not incidental and temporary; that they have commenced, indeed, with the peace, but that they are not the mere effects of the transition from war to peace,—nor the mere [illegible] of a new state, which will pass away with the nevelity of such state;—that our navigation has been diminished because the nations of the Continent have resumed theirs. Is this temporary, or will not those nations continue to enjoy and possess their own, as long as the continuance of peace shall permit them? Our manufactures are diminished for two reasons; first, that the same continental nations; having now leisure from the necessity of self defence to resume their shuttles, have applied to such manufactures as are peculiarly their own; and secondly, because our taxes have entered into the price of our manufactured goods, the rate of which rendering them too high for the continental market, has compelled those nations to manufacture for themselves. A third reason is, that the long duration of the war not only gave birth, but nursed and matured to full size many of those manufacturing establishments on the Continent, which had hitherto peculiarly belonged to ourselves. Our domestic trade (retail and mechanic trade) have necessarily followed the diminution of our general wealth. Our agriculture, has lost the overflowing capital of our manufactures, and lands have become depreciated with the diminished demand for their produce. In this enumeration we can see nothing that is temporary, nothing which, either ceasing of itself, or being removed by the wisdom of parliament, can reinstate us in that condition of overflowing trade and occupation, which at once enriched all of us.

As respects the defalcation of the revenue, our own humble views are the same. Instead of feeling any astonishment that it has fallen beneath the estimate of the minister, our own surprise is, that it has not fallen more; and our certain expectation is, that the deficiency next year will be still greater. The assessed taxes must fall. The excise must decrease. The forced expectation of our excess of goods in store will likewise cease; and with it the Customs will fall. Alienation being a circumstance of distress, and stamps being a duty upon alienation, they will in that branch, perhaps, increase. But all taxes upon luxury will necessarily diminish. Every one will save what he can, and the taxes upon necessities with the more merciless ruin.

As respects the Revenue, therefore, the question for parliamentary consideration appears to be very simple. It is impossible to raise our means to the level of our present expenditure; our efforts, therefore, must be to reduce to the diminished level of one means. Œconomy has become self defence. It is absurd for any ministers, or to speak stronger, for any government, to expect that the people will sacrifice themselves so totally to support them in splendour; and in a splendour rendered more invidious, as contrasted with the misery around it. We do not live in days in which the whole body of a nation can be employed as the old Egyptian kings employed their people,—in raising pyramids that they might earn their support, out of those royal treasures which they themselves had filled. We wish in a word to impress this serious maxim upon government,—that œconomy is a great public as well as private duty; and that it is a disgrace to the wisdom of any government, that chance or in other words, charity, should be called in to do what it is within the province of course and design to foresee and prevent.

The recent public charity is thus more honourable to the people than to the government. What should we think of a captain, who, having unskilfully lost his reckoning, and therein his course in the wide ocean, should commit himself to some chance wind, which luckily might carry him to the port,—should we not reproach his want of skill, more than applaud his good fortune in his incidental auxiliary? And this charity, though an undoubted duty to all of us individually, should not be resorted to as a national resource; it induces a character, and perhaps habits, of mendicity in a whole people; and (we fear so at least) it in some degree degrades, subdues, and enslaves the minds of our poor. We do not say this with a declamatory tone or purpose, and far, very far, from any intention of checking or undervalueing a benevolence, which is an honour to our country; for let us never forget the principle of our religion, that it is our bounden duty to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to administer comfort and relief to distress of all kinds; and this without any care of remote and incidental consequences. The command is positive: the remote consequences (those asserted by Malthus and others) are not included within our duty, but (as contingent evils resulting from such duties) belong to the controul, and remedy, and cure of Him, whose correcting providence is hourly upholding what he has made. All we intend, therefore, saying is, that the government should not have left us in this condition of wanting such relief, and must not take to themselves the credit that our own help (each assisting the other) is bringing us out of it. To what end do we have leaders, if we are to lead ourselves.

———o⊃o———

The Barbary cruizers have again appeared off Naples.

All cotton goods in Spain, not belonging to the Phillippine company, were ordered to be taken out of the kingdom on the 31st of December.

It is strongly asserted, on the authority of a gentleman arrived from Paris, that a Russian messenger, with presents of great value from the emperor Alexander to the Prince Regent, had been plundered on the road from Boulogne to Calais, on Monday last. A communication to this effect is understood to have been made at the Pavilon.—*Brighton Paper, Jan.* 25.

A SONG.

ASCRIBED TO LORD SPENCER.

When the black-letterred list to the gods was presented,
The list of what fate for each mortal intends,
At the long string of ills the kind Goddess relenter,
And slipped in three blessings—*wife, children and friends.*

In vain surly Pluto declared he was cheated,
And justice divine could not compass her ends,
The scheme of man's penance he swore was defeated,
For earth becomes Heaven with *wife, children and friends.*

If the stock of our bliss is in stranger hands rested,
The fund ill secured oft in bankruptcy ends,
But the heart issues bills which are never protested
When drawn on the firm of *wife, children and friends.*

The soldier, whose deeds live immortal in story,
When duty to far distant latitudes sends,
With transport would barter whole ages of glory,
For one happy hour with *wife, children and friends.*

Though valor still glows in life's waning embers,
The death-wounded tar, who his colours defends,
Drops a tear of regret, as he dying remembers,
How blest was his home with *wife, children and friends.*

Though the spice breathing gale o'er his caravan hovers.
Though around him Arabia's whole fragrance descends,
The merchant still thinks of the woodbine that covers,
The bower where he sat with *wife, children and friends.*

The day-spring of youth, still unclouded with sorrow,
Alone on itself for enjoyment depends,
But drear is the twilight of age if it borrow,
No warmth from the smiles of *wife, children and frinds.*

Let the breath of renown even freshen and nourish
The *laurel* that o'er her favorites sends,
O'er me wave the *willow*, and long may it flourish,
Bedewed with the tears of *wife, children and friends.*

Let us drink, for my song growing graver and graver,
To subjects too solemn insensibly tends!
Let us drink, pledge me high, love and virtue shall favour
The glass that we fill to *wife, children and friends.*

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S COURT.

Yesterday (Feb. 5.) the Prince Regent held a Court at Carltonhouse, for the purpose of receiving the Address of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, upon his late escape from the attack of the mob in St. James's Park. At one o'clock a detachment of the life-guards marched and took their station opposite to Carlton-house in Pall-mall, to assist the police. A guard of honour of the grenadier foot guards marhed into the court-yard of Carlton-house about the same time. The city procession arrived at Carltonhouse at two o'clock.

The Prince Regent being seated on his throne, surrounded by his Cabinet Ministers, and his Officers of State, the Lord Chamberlain in due form conducted, to his presence the deputation.

The Recorder then read the Address as follows :—

To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United, Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The humble and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with profound sentiments of duty and respect, to express our horror and indignation at the most daring and flagitious outrage offered to your Royal Person at the moment of your return from the House of Parliament, on the occasion of your Royal Highness exercising the sacred duties of the Crown, and fulfiling, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, the very important function of one of the estates of the realm.

With the deepest concern we have to deplore that any one should be found within his majesty's dominions capable of violence so atrocious so disgraceful to human nature, so foreign to the British character, and we most fervently hope, that the loyalty of the subjects of the United Empire will manifest itself to prevent a repetition of an attempt so base against the sacred person of your Royal Highness. We beg permission to add, that nothing shall be wanting on our part, as Magistrates of the Metropolis of the Empire, to promote on all occasions the general tranquillity, and to evince our steady loyalty and attachment to your Royal House and Person, and our determination to support the Crown and dignity of these realms.

Signed, by Order of Court.
HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"I thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address. It is highly satisfactory to me to receive upon this occasion, and at the present conjuncture, these assurances of your steady attachment to me and my family, and of your determination to promote obedience to the laws, and to afford a firm support to the Crown, the prerogatives which are irreparably connected with the liberties and best interests of the people."

They were all most graciously received, and had the honour to kiss the Prince Regent's hand.

Margate, Feb. 5.—A public meeting was holden at the Town Hall on Monday last, convened by printed notice, when a loyal and dutiful address to his royal highness the prince Regent, expressive of strong indignation at the gross and cowardly attack on his royal highness's sacred person was unanimously voted. The same was ordered to be signed in behalf of the meeting by the Rev. W. F. Baylay, the Chairman, and to be forwarded to the lord Warden.

London, Feb. 6.—Stocks, particularly Bank Stock, have yesterday and to-day experienced a great rise. Bank Stock opened yesterday at 227, and was to-day at 236. 3 per cent. consols, yesterday 64 and a half, were to-day 65 and three-eights : Reduced rose from 64 and five eights, to 66 ; other stocks also rose, and Exchequer bills were to-day at 18s. premium. The following is our statement or bulletin this morning :—

City, twelve o'clock.

The business done on the stock exchange this forenoon has been without precedent in extent. The funds have advanced about 1 per cent. The reported state of the finance is most favourable : Consols, for account, yesterday at 64 and a half, are to-day 65 and three-eights. The reports of the city to account for the great rise, are, first, the arrangement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he will have little occasion to apply to the money market—that the bank of England will supply government with considerable sums, at a very low rate of interest. The next report that has been the occasion of improving the funds, is the statement given by Mr. Vansittart, that government are no guarantees to the French loan.

The whole appearance as to the prospects of the country, with respect to the revival of commerce, wore also a more cheering aspect. The arrangement with the bank is also reported favourable for that great establishment. Bank stock has advanced 6 to 7 per cent.

From the rise in the French funds, it may be inferred that the difficulties which stood in the way of the negociation of the French loan have been removed. The subject was mentioned in the House of Commons yesterday, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer confirmed the statement we have published more than once, that government have given no pledge or guarantee with respect to the loan, nor encouraged it in any manner whatever.

Feb. 8.—Yesterday was a day of which the country, the House of Commons, and the government, may justly be proud.—Lord Castlereagh brought forward his motion for a select committee of finance.

In the very clear and able speech with which his lordship introduced his motion, he took an ample view of the different establishments, and stated what reductions it was in the contemplation of government to propose, in the army, the navy, the ordnance, and the missellaneous service. The following statement will explain this to our readers, and will enable them to compare the establishments of last year with the establishments now proposed :—

	Numbers.
Army last year	149,445
Ditto this year	125,702
Reduction	25,743
	Numbers.
Army for Great Britain, Ireland, and colonies	81,016
France	25,126
India	17,560
	Charge.
Army last year, including all except ordnance	£10,564,000
Ditto this year, ditto, ditto	9,230,000
Saving this year	1,334,000
Saving this year in ordnance	450,000
	1,784,000
Ordnance last year	1,696,000
Ditto this year	1,246,000
	Numbers.
Navy last year	33,000
Ditto this year	19,000
Reduction	14,000
	Charge.
Navy last year	£10,114,000
Ditto this year	6,397,000
Saving	3,717,000
Miscellaneous services last year, Great Britain	1,900,000
Ditto, ditto, Ireland	600,000
	2,500,000
Ditto, ditto, this year, Great Britain	1,000,000
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Ireland	500,000
	1,500,000
Saving this year	1,000,000

RECAPITULATION.

Army saving	1.781,000
Navy ditto	3,717,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000
Total saving	6,501,000

SUPPLY.

Army	7,050,000
Commissariat and Barracks, Great Britain	580,000
Ditto, ditto, Ireland	300,000
Extraordinaries	1,500,000
Ordnance	1,246,000
Navy	6,397,000
Miscellaneous, G.Britain and Ireland	1,500,000
	£18,375,000

In reading the above statement we do not see how the establishments of the army and navy could have been reduced lower in the second year after the war, and more particularly the army after the designs not only evinced but acted upon, of the revolutionists to destroy the whole frame and system of our government. If to have the suffrage of an opponent in their favour be an honour to ministers, they possess it in the person of Mr. Tierney, who had taken last year the probable amount of our establishments at 19 millions, about 700,000l. higher than they are now taken by lord Castlereagh.

When we began by saying that it was a proud day for the country, the House of Commons and the government, we meant that the country now see the falsehood of all the calumnies that have been circulated with such activity to poison the minds of the people—they see that ministers have been investigating every department with unwearied, incessant activity, in order to ascertain what reductions can be made in the expenditure. The House of Commons have evinced an equal anxiety, thus replying victoriously to the infamous attacks that have been made upon it, and the Regent and his ministers, individually, have exhibited not only a determination to reduce the expenditure of each establishment as low as possible, but to make personal sacrifices in order to assist that reduction.

The Prince Regent gives up 50,000l. of his income this year.

And the ministers abandon a portion of their salaries, a circumstance highly honourable both to his royal highness and his ministers, for as, on the one hand, we do not think that the expence of upholding the dignity and splendour of the crown, and of such a crown as that of the British empire, has ever been too lavish ; so, on the other, we have always thought that the salaries of our ministers are inadequate to the rank they hold, and the duties they have to discharge.

Gedrukt, en Saturdags 's Morgens uitgeven,
By WILLIAM LEE,
Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.